

**FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE
PERMIT NO. ST-9223**

**VALLEY PROCESSING, INC.
PLANT #2**

INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST-9223. The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to the Port of Sunnyside Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility (IWWTF). This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the State is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the State. Regulations adopted by the state include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A—Public Involvement Information.

This fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response. This fact sheet will not be revised. Changes to the proposed permit will be addressed in Appendix C Response to Comments.

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GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	Valley Processing, Inc. 108 E. Blaine Ave. P.O. Box 246 Sunnyside, WA 98944
Facility Name and Address	Valley Processing, Inc. (Plant 2) 130 U. S. Grape Road Sunnyside, WA 98944
Type of Facility:	Storage of Grape Juice Concentrate
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 46° 18' 15" N Longitude: 120° 02' 41" W
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	Port of Sunnyside IWWTF
Contact at Facility	Mark Mulford - Maintenance Superintendent (509) 837-8084
Responsible Official	Mary Ann Bleisner - President

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

This facility qualifies as a significant industrial user (SIU).

Industrial Processes

The facility consists of a cold room in which up to 575,000 gallons of Valley Grape concentrate can be stored plus dry storage and cold storage areas now employed as rental space. The facility generates condenser bleed during the months of April through October. The facility operated year round. During the remaining months, ambient outdoor temperatures are adequate to keep the stored product sufficiently cool. No permanent employees are assigned to the facility. Oversight and maintenance duties are performed during visits to the facility by employees at the nearby Valley Processing - Plant #1.

Wastewater Discharge

The Plant #2 wastewater discharge consists of three components. Grape concentrate storage results in condenser bleed, a continuous discharge of approximately 17,280 gallons per day. The cold storage area contributes approximately 4000 gallons per day of defrost water that is discharged in a batch mode. The third component is tank cleaning waste, a batch discharge of

10,000 gallons discharged once per year. The discharge flow is monitored continuously. The permit requires tank cleaning waste to be tested on a one time basis.

Treatment Processes

Nearly the entire discharge is condenser bleed and defrost water. The discharge is relatively clean and is not treated.

PERMIT STATUS

The facility was previously unpermitted.

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

STATE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants to the POTW (local limits). Wastewater must be treated using all known, available, and reasonable treatment (AKART) and not interfere with the operation of the IWWTF.

The more stringent of the local limits-based or technology-based limits are applied to each of the parameters of concern. Each of these types of limits is described in more detail below.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

All waste discharge permits issued by the Department must specify conditions requiring available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment of discharges to waters of the state (WAC 173-216-110).

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON LOCAL LIMITS

In order to protect the Port of Sunnyside IWWTF from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary. These limitations are based on local limits established by the Port of Sunnyside IWWTF and codified in ordinance.

This discharge is regulated by a contract between Valley Processing and the Port of Sunnyside. Effluent limitations in this permit will reflect those in the current contract. Because limits in the Port contract are likely to change during the period of this permit is effective, the permit will

reference an Appendix in the Permittee's O & M manual that contains the current contract to establish effluent limits.

The contract with the Permittee signed October 15, 2000 contains the following limitations.

HYDRAULIC DISCHARGE, Monthly total, cubic feet

	Contracted	Peak
JANUARY	2,000	*
FEBRUARY	2,000	*
MARCH	2,000	
APRIL	71,583	107,375
MAY	73,970	110,955
JUNE	71,583	107,375
JULY	73,970	110,955
AUGUST	73,970	110,955
SEPTEMBER	71,584	107,376
OCTOBER	73,970	
NOVEMBER	2,000	*
DECEMBER	2,000	*
ANNUAL TOTAL	520,630	

The Industry may exceed the monthly contracted volumes so long as the total discharge for the four consecutive months () of November through February is not in excess of 8,000 cubic feet.

Pollutant concentrations in the proposed discharge with technology-based controls in place should not cause problems at the receiving IWWTF, such as interference, pass-through or hazardous exposure to IWWTF workers, nor should it result in unacceptable pollutant levels in the IWWTF's sludge.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110).

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Condition S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

The conditions of S3. are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 273-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e),(g), and (h)).

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The proposed permit contains condition S4. as authorized under RCW 90.48.110, Chapter 173-240-150 WAC, Chapter 173-230 WAC, and WAC 173-240-080. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the IWWTF. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the IWWTF or harm to the IWWTF workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

DILUTION PROHIBITED

The Permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on state laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to POTW permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1. requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2. requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3. specifies conditions for modifying, suspending or terminating the permit. Condition G4. requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5. requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6. prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes or regulations. Condition G7. relates to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G8. requires the

Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G9. prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G10. requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G11. describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for 5 years.

APPENDIX A --PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

The Department published a Public Notice of Application and Draft (PNOA/D) on April 17, and April 24, 2001 in the Daily Sun News to inform the public that an application, draft permit and fact sheet were available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite 200
Yakima, WA 98902
(509) 575-2821

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the 30 day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least 30 days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

The Department will consider all comments received within 30 days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, 509/575-2821, or by writing to the address listed above.

This permit was written by C. S. Wallin.

APPENDIX B -- GLOSSARY

AKART--An acronym for "all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment" and includes best management practices as may be stipulated by the Department.

Ammonia--Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation--The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)--Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD₅--Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD₅ is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass--The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards--National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling--A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling--A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample--A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite"(collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

Construction Activity--Clearing, grading, excavation and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

Engineering Report--A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Grab Sample--A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short period of time as is feasible.

Industrial Wastewater--Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference-- A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, either: (1) inhibits or disrupts the IWWTF, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; or (2) therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the IWWTF's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal.

Local Limits--Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation--The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Method Detection Level (MDL)--The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Pass-through-- A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the-State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

pH--The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Quantitation Level (QL)-- A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU)--Industrial dischargers to a IWWTF that have effluent limitations defined in a category (40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, subchapter N). However, the control authority may make a determination that even though an industrial user belongs to a category that has effluent limits for pretreatment, that industry is not a significant industrial user because there is no reasonable potential for affecting the IWWTF's operation. A SIU may also be any other industrial user that: 1. discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process water, 2. makes up more than 5 percent of the average hydraulic flow (dry weather) or 5 percent of the organic capacity of the plant, or 3. the control authority believes has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the IWWTF's operation.

Slug Discharge--Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the IWWTF. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the IWWTF.

State Waters—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

Stormwater--That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit--A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Coliform Bacteria--A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total Dissolved Solids--That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)--Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit--A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

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*VALLEY PROCESSING, INC.
PLANT #2
EXPIRATION DATE:*

APPENDIX C -- RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

No comments were received by the Department of Ecology.